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whole of it on our table, or had we read all of such portion as has come into our hands. We hope to give it in some future number the examination it merits. Meanwhile we must confess ourselves fascinated with the style, and impressed with an undoubting assurance of the author's honesty and sincerity. But his is the honesty of a warm and bitter partisan, the sincerity of an implacable anti-Gallican. He has a profound hatred for the French Emperor, and this hatred is always a preponderating weight in one scale of his judgment. So uniform is the operation of this bias, that the reader may, without danger of error, apply the necessary equation and make the due correction in every statement. Indeed, there is little of contemporary, we might even say there is little of ancient history, that is not written in the interest of a party or an opinion. And it may be that the truth fares better in the hands of such historians than in those of the unimpassioned annalist, who is often the victim rather than the arbiter of his authorities. It is by the antagonism of opposite historical theories, that authorities are tested and sifted, fallacies exposed, and facts established. Undoubtedly the best-known portions of history are those which have been the battle-grounds of the fiercest historical controversy.

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25. *Results of Slavery.* By AUGUSTIN COCHIN, Ex-Maire and Municipal Councillor of Paris. Work crowned by the Institute of France (Académie Française). Translated by MARY L. BOOTH, Translator of Count de Gasparin's Works on America, etc. Boston: Walker, Wise, & Co. 1863. 12mo. pp. 413.

THIS is the second part of M. Cochin's work entitled *L'Abolition de l'Esclavage*. It is for the most part but another, yet a most eloquent, echo of the outcry of nearly the whole civilized world against the great moral enormity of our land and age. It possesses a peculiar interest for us now, not so much for anything new in its contents, as because it "tells us all things that ever we did," shows as familiar a conversance with our affairs, social and political, as we could expect from one of ourselves, and in the vivid portraiture of our national guilt and grief, thus hung up in a foreign land, awakens emotions not unlike those attributed to Æneas, when he saw the fate of Troy pictured on the walls of the Carthaginian temple.

"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

The history of slavery in the United States is pursued in the original work as far as the inauguration of President Lincoln; an article added in the American edition was written after the reverses near

Richmond; and in the Preface we have an extract from a private letter of the author, dated February 7, 1863. In this last document he expresses himself by no means hopefully as to the policy of the French government with regard to the Northern States, except in the event of their gaining a decisive victory; but he maintains, and we believe with a prescience which cannot fail of being verified, "that neither peace nor separation nor mediation can be wrought without slavery having received a death-blow."

26. — *Money*. By CHARLES MORAN. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1863. 12mo. pp. 228.

THIS is an able discussion of the physiology and uses of money, with a very thorough exposition of some of the popular fallacies concerning it. The author perceives clearly, and states forcibly, that money in its capacity of money is not value, but a mere instrument for exchanging values; that there is a gain of wealth to a community in the proportion in which paper at an inappreciably small cost takes the place of gold and silver, which are procured only at a heavy expense of time and labor, and that the amount of values annually exchanged bears a manifold and constantly increasing ratio to the sums of metallic money employed in their exchange. But he pushes his conclusion farther than his premises warrant, when he contends that metallic money is altogether superfluous and needless, and that the most safe and stable medium of exchange would be inconvertible bank-bills, issued in loans to individuals, and secured against depreciation through over-issue by the large amounts constantly returnable in payment of loans. Such a Saturnian age may lie in the far-off future; but it is too remote to claim a place in our present system of political economy.

27. — *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*. By his Nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. Volume III. New York: G. P. Putnam. 1863. 12mo. pp. 403.

THIS volume, which includes the period of Mr. Irving's residence as Minister at the Spanish Court, and his own epistolary narratives of the commotions during the minority of Isabella II., is by far the most interesting of the three that have yet appeared. Irving's noble nature grows rapidly upon the reader, and we are now almost content to have had such weary details of a somewhat vapid youth and a very slowly